THE

WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

"Of those men who have overturned the Liberties of Republics, the greatest number "have begun their career by paying an obsequious court to the People—commencing "DEMAGOGUES, and ending TYRANTS." HAMILTON.

Vol. II.] NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1807. [No. 38.

POLITICAL.

—

THE DANGERS OF THE COUNTRY; *by the author of War in Disguise.*

A PAMPHLET with this title has issued from the press of Samuel F. Bradford, Philadelphia. It is written with much eloquence and good sense, and though it is addressed to Englishmen, the subjects which it discusses are scarcely less interesting to Americans than to the nation on whose exertions in this tremendous contest *our fate*, as well as their own, is dependent.

The author commences his work with showing the possibility of Great-Britain's being conquered by France. He laments the dreadful apathy, blindness, and infatuation manifested in Great-Britain, and which generally prelude the destruction of nations; quotes examples from history in proof of the want of vigour and prudence which stigmatized the devoted states of antiquity, who fell a prey to Grecian and Roman usurpations, and declares that the present age furnishes most deplorable instances of similar cases.

"Nations, however, like individuals, seem rarely, if ever, to take warning from the fatal errors of each other. Such wisdom is indeed cheaply bought, but not so cheaply reduced into practice; for the measures of preventive prudence generally demand some renunciation of present ease, or apparent advantage. It is easy to see what timely sacrifices others should have made to avoid impending ruin. It is not so easy to make those necessary sacrifices ourselves.

"Besides, there seems to be an unaccountable prejudice, a sense of inextinguishable vitality, in the body politic as well as natural, which cheats us into a persuasion, that whatever may have befallen others in similar circumstances, our own existence is secure.

"All men think all men mortal but themselves."

The same may be said of nations; and the delusion perhaps is still stronger with them than with individuals.

"It seems impossible upon other principles than these, to account for the apathy of the British public at the present most tremendous crisis. The torrent of French ambition has now washed away every mound that opposed it on the continent. We stand as on a little spot of elevated ground, surrounded with inundations; and while the waters are still rising on every side, and rapidly undermining our base, we look on with stupid indifference, or torpid inactivity, heedless of the means by which safety might be still attained."

The remarks relative to the obstinacy with which elections are contested in England, at a period when it might have been hoped that all party passions would have been absorbed in a concern for the general safety, deserve examination.

" Never in the present reign did the choice of a new parliament produce a greater number of obstinate contests, and never were important national questions less generally involved in the rivalship of contending candidates; yet when had the public mind been more closely intent on the concerns of a general election? It must have been obvious to every calm observer, that the combats of the hustings had more interest than the battles of Saxony, that the state of the poll was the subject of more anxiety than the advance of the Russians, and the subversions of thrones, events of less concern than the rejection of a favourite candidate.

" Could this disposition be resolved into a magnanimous contempt of danger, it might perhaps be deemed a feature of national character by no means of evil omen. The Spartans, on the eve of the battle of Thermopylæ, were seen combing their long hair, and indulging in their usual amusements. But this construction of the public feelings, though complimentary, would not be just. The dangers of the country, I fear, have not been so much despised as forgotten; and the patriotic emotions which the conjuncture ought to inspire, have been superseded by the nearer interest of borough or provincial politics."

" The nations of antiquity, while they possessed their freedom, that true source of patriotic feeling, were neither too gay to mourn, too luxurious to retrench, too factious to unite, nor too proud to repent and pray, in seasons of public danger. A situation like our own, at Sparta, at Athens, or at Rome, in their best days, would have been marked by gravity and mourning, by a suspension of civil feuds, by an emulation in every species of private sacrifice to the public service, and by such propitiations as their religion taught them to offer, to their offended gods. The most distant danger from a foreign enemy, united every Roman in a generous self-devotion to the state. The rich remitted their exactions, the poor renounced their complaints; the patrician forgot his pride, the plebeian his factious discontent, the tribune his mob-importance, the senators their mutual discord. If the assault or defiance of an enemy found them in the heat of civil commotions, it in a moment put an end to the strife: If the people were drawn up by their demagogues on the *Mons sacer*, their citadel for sedition, they descended without delay to the *Campus Martius*, and crowded to be enrolled for the military service of their country."

The divisions which exist between the parties in nations now threatened by France, are of a nature very different from those which distracted the above mentioned republics. The citizens of those republics were not infected with the dreadful doctrines, the poisonous tenets, of the modern revolutionist. They had no Jefferson in power, attempting to govern the world by proclamations, and at the same time destroying the military means for enforcing respect to his edicts. The Romans, although divided among themselves, were still *Romans*, and amid the turmoils of party, the *amor patriæ* still predominated. They had no Carthaginian nor Gallic factions in the heart of Rome, exhorting to peace, dissuading even from preparations for defence, while a Hannibal was ravaging Italy, or a Brennus thundering at the gates of the imperial city.

If any cases can be found at all parallel to those of Great-Britain and America at the present period, they must be sought for in the republics of Greece, while menaced by the arts and the arms of Philip. The venal and unprincipled *orators* in the pay of that aspiring potentate, checked and embarrassed all military operations, and bound the necks of the people to the yoke of the tyrant.

In America and Great-Britain, instead of orators to mount the rostrum and harangue the people into measures favourable to the views of the Gallic usurper, are substituted hireling writers, who poison the minds of the populace, and instil into them sentiments which are favourable to the interests of the Jacobin empire, and the views of the Jacobin usurper. Their addresses to the populace are not less efficient than the inflammatory harangues of the factious partizans of the ancient republics. What renders these pioneers of Jacobinism much more formidable than the insurgents or treacherous orators of antiquity, they are all embarked in a common cause, have a common centre, or "bank of deposit" in France, and the operations of their leaders are systematically devoted to the purpose of promoting the views of that power. These men and their masters bring forward as candidates for elections, those who are most likely to promote the designs of the French faction. It therefore becomes necessary, both in Great-Britain and America, to oppose France by opposing her partisans. What our author calls the "civil war of parties" both in Great-Britain and America, is a war between the French faction and the party in favour of the independence of the respective countries. *Unless we can defeat France at the polls, in our elections, we can never meet her in the field;* and we may as well submit at once to the most rigid and intolerable despotism which ever afflicted humanity, as attempt a contest which will end in our inevitable destruction.

It is vain for democrats, either in England or America, to pretend that they are not the friends of France, while they are pursuing the measures which Bonaparte himself would prescribe, and exerting every effort to weaken and paralize the exertions of either nation in the common defence. The men now in power, in America, have destroyed our navy, have refused to fortify our cities, have proposed to fly to the mountains, and leave our seaports to be ravaged by invaders, rather than be at any expense in defending them. In England the French faction have not dared to proceed so far; but they have done all they dared, with a view to the same end. It is folly then for this or any other author to talk of suspending the "civil war of parties," when one party is actually opening our gates to the despot who has already overwhelmed the greater part of Europe, and menaces both England and America with invasion. If the friends of the French tyrant hold the reins of government, the physical force of the nation cannot be exerted to any beneficial effect.

The following, as it relates to the possible downfal of England, must awaken the apprehensions of every American.

"The absurd opinion that England cannot be invaded while we have an invincible fleet, is now rejected by every intelligent man, as it always was by men of nautical knowledge; and the government itself has long since practically admitted, by various costly preparations for our interior defence, that a powerful descent on our shores is no impossible event.

"Those who formerly thought such an enterprise impracticable, must have rested their opinion on the extreme depression of the French marine. But from this state it has already begun to recover, and there can be no doubt that unless the enemy should be

rash enough to expose himself to new Trafalgars, his navy will rapidly increase. When we consider the large acquisitions of ships of all kinds, of naval magazines, of forests ripe for the axe, of excellent docks and harbours, and even of able seamen, which France has unhappily made by conquest during the two last campaigns; and when we regard her as mistress of all the coasts of continental Europe, from the bottom of the Adriatic gulf to the straits of Gibraltar, and from Cape Finisterre to the Baltic, it would be idle indeed to suppose that the disparity of her naval power to that of the British islands, will long continue to be great.

"But even a very inferior fleet to our own, might, as I shall hereafter show, give her ample means of invasion.

"That an invading army would infallibly be repelled by the force we at present possess on shore, is a persuasion that may still be too general, yet can hardly now maintain its ground in well informed and considerate minds. —It must at least be greatly weakened, if not removed, by the late tremendous events on the continent.

"Are we proudly confident in our military prowess? So were the renowned battallions of Frederick the Great.—The Prussians marched from Berlin as to certain triumph. Intelligent English gentlemen who were there at the moment, declare that the general confidence was extreme; that it was impossible to make the most rational Prussians with whom they conversed, admit a doubt of the victorious armies of France being defeated by the Prussian tactics; and that to suggest any uneasiness on the subject, was preposterous at least, if not insulting.

"Yet where is now that mighty army that was drawn up by the veteran generals of Prussia in the plain of Auerstadt? Dispersed as with the impetuous breath of a whirlwind, or rather the blast of an explosion, its scattered fragments were soon to be found only on the shores of the Baltic; and even there were gathered up by its enemies.

"The mendacious vanity of the victors here found no place for exaggeration. It was strict truth to say, that a late mighty monarch, flying from the throne of his ancestors across the Oder and Vistula, carried with him only a handful of guards from the great army which he lately commanded, and that with this exception, not a man of that vast host, escaped. Neither the defeat of Darius at Arbela, or any victory by which empires have been overthrown, was in this respect half so disastrous.

"Where since has been found the proper reserve of regulars, or of citizens in arms, to repair this misfortune? Like the masses of Bohemia and Hungary, after the defeats at Ulm and Austerlitz, such forces have not been able to take the field in time, either to stem the tide of conquest, or make a new stand for their country. Prussia, like Austria, neglected, alas! to call forth the spirit, and prepare the defensive energies of the people till the important opportunity was lost.

"If examples like these cannot open the eyes and excite the apprehensions of England; if she can still repose on an army, hardly recruited so fast as it is exhausted by colonial service, and upon volunteers, which, from existing defects in their constitution, are declining in numbers and discipline every hour, it must be from an infatuation against which it would be idle to reason."

The author next proceeds to state the dreadful effects which would result from such a conquest, and shows how infinitely wretched England must become under such a conqueror, exasperated as he is by the formidable defence which she has made, and the barriers which she has opposed to his career.

"By a fatality which seems the mysterious work of a chastising Providence, the nations successively subdued by France, have had no adequate

conceptions of the sad destiny which awaited them, till they have actually felt the yoke. Some of them have wilfully assisted her in forging their own chains; and all have been wanting in that resolution and ardour with which so dreadful a foe ought to have been resisted. Their governments, perhaps, may have been chiefly in fault, but, except in the useless struggles of the brave Calabrians and Tyrolese, we have no where seen a popular energy equal to the occasion; but rather a torpor and indifference hard to be explained."

Not a syllable of this ought to be lost on Americans. We shall suffer, in case of the complete ascendency of France, no less than England. Indeed, from the examples of antiquity, we are taught that provinces the most distant from the seat of empire, have felt the hand of power most severely. The lieutenants or prefects of Bonaparte would feel less responsibility at this distance from the seat of government than those, who, in consequence of their vicinage, were under its immediate control. Indeed, it is not in the power of man to conceive of a destiny more dreadful than would be ours. The tyranny of Jacobin Frenchmen, restrained by no law human nor divine, would be indeed such as "eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, nor hath entered into the heart of man to conceive."

(To be continued.)

Many of our countrymen, who shudder at the recital of the crimes and the cruelties of the French revolutionary leaders, still believe that the state of society in Europe will, on the whole, be meliorated by that dreadful event, and still connect certain vague and indefinite ideas of *liberty*, with the progress of French arms.

Some would even subscribe to the atrocious sentiment of Godwin, that "the evils which at present exist in society are so enormous, that if their annihilation could be purchased by instant sweeping of every human being now arrived at the years of maturity, the purchase would not be too dear, and that an earthquake which would swallow up an hundred thousand individuals at once, would be chiefly to be regretted for the anguish it entailed on survivors." But they do not reflect that the "sweeping" and the "earthquake" of the French revolution have afforded no remedy to the moral and political evils which were thought so dreadful. The fabric of society is destroyed—nothing but the rubbish remains—and the miserable tenants of the once splendid mansion, are happy to be allowed to build a paltry hut of the coarsest materials which can be picked from the general ruin.

As an illustration of these truths, we would adduce the following extract from the "Belgian Traveller; or, A Tour through Holland, France, and Switzerland," during the years 1805 and 1806.

"*Lausanne, September*, 1805.

"My Lord,

"The instant I had entered the Swiss territory, my carriage was surrounded by beggars; their prayers, their lamentations, did not cease to harass my ears, or their miserable appearance to torment my sight, until I was in my apartment here. When I inquired for the cause of such unusual distress, I received the same answer here as in Holland: "*The revolution and French fraternity have ruined us.*"

"This country never boasted of much commerce, or of many manu-

factories, but they were sufficient for the wants of the inhabitants, and for the occupation of the poor. The French troops who invaded the PAYS DE VAUD, those conquerors, whose rich leaders had ravished from Italy spoils of all kinds to the amount of hundreds of millions, arrived here, all in rags. To those who were astonished at this nakedness, they said, *the Swiss will clothe us.* After pillaging public and private banks; after seizing the plates of churches, and the funds and provisions of hospitals and orphan houses, they put into requisition all the cloth, linen, leather, and *muslin* found in public warehouses, or in private depots. In one week they thus pillaged and ruined four hundred families, and thousands of poor. Since that time no safety has existed to encourage industry or capacity to form any new establishments; and as long as the independence of the Helvetian republic is not ensured and respected by France, nobody will risk his money, labour, and industry, to tempt the rapacity of unprincipled neighbours.

"Here a general opinion is prevailing, that should Bonaparte continue to prosper, he intends to incorporate with France the PAYS DE VAUD and the city and canton of Basle, in exchange for the principality of Neufchatel. For this latter he will indemnify the king of Prussia with some fresh spoils of the German empire. When I asked the gentleman who mentioned this rumour, whether the people here would be pleased with a re-union with France? "No sir! they would rather be subjects of the Sultan of Constantinople, or of the Dey of Algiers, than of the Emperor of the French; but you know that the fashion is passed to consult the sovereign people concerning the governments they choose. Such is now the deplorable state of public spirit all over Helvetia, that it will perhaps be considered as a favour, if not as an honour, conferred on us, were Bonaparte to be kind enough to tyrannize over us in person, because who can prevent him from sending us one of his jockies, one of his grooms, or even one of his horses, for our emperor, or for our king."

"Notwithstanding so many crying admonitions, and so many terrible examples of the danger even for themselves, the revolutionists of the nineteenth century are incorrigible. A gentleman of the name of Du Fresne, who has just come from Neufchatel, assures me, that, though the people of that principality, thanks to Prussian neutrality, have remained undisturbed, amidst the ruins of Helvetia, and witnessed the infamy of Frenchmen, and the sufferings of the Swiss, they are all ripe for an insurrection, and do not wish for any thing better than the fraternal hugs of French marauders, though their embraces may strangle them.

"The inhabitants of that principality live, however, under a very mild and paternal government, are all industrious, and many even wealthy. But they seem to be affected with the general spirit of innovation, now so prevailing upon the continent, and now keeping nations, princes, and subjects in such a continual agitation. The rich want rank, the nobles power, and the mass of the people change; not considering or recollecting the cruel and deadly effects of innovations and changes in other states.

"Even when you sit down at the ordinary to dine or to sup, you are assailed by beggars, and the sufferings which arise from tales of distress. I remarked one of them, an old man, with a very expressive countenance, who made his tour round the table, accepted of what was given him, but never asked for any thing. When he approached the door to leave the room, all the other beggars surrounded him, and he seemed to distribute in silence a part or the whole of what he had collected. This singularity made me inquire who he could be, and what induced him to act thus. I was told that his name was Saunier, and that before the revolution he had been one of the richest manufacturers in the Pays de Vaud. Deluded by the so-

phistical arguments and hypocritical promises of the leaders of the French revolution, he became an enthusiast in its cause, and was among the most violent revolutionists of this country, when all his wishes were gratified by the arrival of those French friends of liberty, whose fraternity he had so long desired with impatience. His house was open for their reception, and he spared no expenses to evince the sincerity of his former principles. He was married to a respectable woman, by whom he had three children, a son and two daughters. These latter met immediately with a number of admirers among the French officers, two of whom, within a month's acquaintance, seduced them to an elopement; the astonished and indignant parent began now first to repent of his indiscretion, and perhaps secretly even to regret his zeal in a cause disgraced by such partizans and supporters. But what must have been his feelings when he was informed that both these officers had wives in France, and that it was merely to gratify a momentary and base passion, that in return for hospitality, they had conferred on a respectable family so much wretchedness. But the measure of his pangs, or *chastisement*, as he now calls it, was not yet full. His son, who was an officer in the corps of the Vaudois insurgents, flew after the seducers of his sisters, overtook them, and was slain in a duel. His death occasioned his eldest sister to die in a miscarriage, and his mother to expire broken hearted. Patriotic contributions and requisitions had in the mean time diminished Saunier's property, and his family misfortunes made him neglect the care of what remained; he had been a bankrupt about a week, when his youngest daughter was brought to him raving mad! This last stroke deprived him almost of his own reason, and he is now looked upon as a kind of innocent idiot. He subsists entirely by charity; but whatever is given him more than will provide for his immediate wants, he partakes with other poor people, under an idea, that without his impolitic and extravagant conduct, no revolution would have ruined his country, and reduced his countrymen to beggary. The disease of his daughter is by the faculty judged incurable.

"Oh! that I could, without insult to suffering humanity, carry Saunier and his daughter round all countries where innovations are preached, revolutions approved, revolutionary Frenchmen admired, and the horrors—the ferocity of their fraternity unknown! Oh! that I could restore to these victims of Gallic treachery and infamy their senses, their intellects, that their own feelings might, in terms more energetic than my own, delineate French rebels and infidels, in their true colours, and call out to nations, "Beware! Oh! beware to invite these serpents into your bosom; they will not only make your destruction certain, but prolong the torments of your agony, to enjoy at leisure your convulsions." Then I should indeed have merited well of mankind."

Let the partizans of France and of Mr. Jefferson examine the above sample of *French liberty*, and rest assured that cargoes of the same manufacture are intended to be shipped to America, consigned to our Genets, our Emmets, and other wholesale dealers in French fraternity.

We are happy to learn that the work from which the above is extracted, is now in the press of ALSOP, RILEY, & Co. and will soon be presented to the American public.

What can be done? what can be done?—
At them with Gun-boat number one.

From the Charleston City Gazette.

The British sloop of war *Driver*, one of the vessels *interdicted by the President from ever entering our harbours*, anchored on Thursday the 20th ult. abreast of Fort Johnson, in the harbour of Charleston. Two United

States officers of that fort waited upon the Governor on the day following, to consult with him on the measures necessary to be taken to expel her from the port; his excellency was not at home. On Saturday the commandant of Fort Johnston addressed a letter to the commanding officer of the said vessel, of which the following is a copy:

Fort Johnson, harbour of Charleston,
4 P. M. of May 2.

Sir,

The President of the United States of America, having by proclamation, bearing date 3d May, 1806, for ever interdicted his Britannic majesty's sloop of war Driver from entering any port or harbour of the United States; and the said vessel having entered this port, in contempt of said proclamation, my duty impels me to demand that the Driver sloop of war do depart from this harbour within twenty-four hours from the date hereof.

Need I to add, sir, how repugnant it would be to my feelings, should any blood be spilt, which must inevitably be the case, if this communication is not complied with.

Lieutenant Wyndham, of the artillery, is charged with the delivery of this letter; he will receive your reply.

I remain, sir,
Your obedient servant,
MICHAEL KALTEISEN,
Captain commanding.

To the Commanding Officer of his Majesty's sloop of war Driver.

In addition to the above, we have the following from the People's Friend of the 13th inst.

"*Driver Sloop of War.*—The accounts which have been given of what occurred at Charleston harbour, are, we can state from good authority, not entirely perfect. A gentleman who came passenger in the Semiramis, has given us the following statement, for the truth of which we have little hesitation to vouch.

On Thursday, the 2d of May, the British sloop of war DRIVER, Capt. Love, arrived in Charleston harbour. Immediately on her arrival being announced at Fort Johnston, Capt. Kalteisen, the commanding officer, addressed a letter to Capt. Love, a copy of which appeared in this paper yesterday. To this an answer was returned by Capt. Love, couched in language highly insulting to the dignity of the United States. Several other letters passed between the Fort and the British officer.

"In one of Capt. K.'s communications, he adverted to the Proclamation of the President of the U. S. To this Capt. Love returned an answer to the following effect:—that he (Capt. Love) disregarded the Proclamation; that the country ought to be ashamed to acknowledge it, as it would have disgraced the pen of the most petty tyrant of the states of Barbary. That with regard to his obtaining any supplies he should stand in need of, he had ample means for so doing, and he would exert them; that he was not in *absolute* want of any thing, but that his water was rather stale, and that he would not leave the harbour until he had supplied his ship with fresh water, and such other articles as he might deem it expedient to procure; after which he should have no objection to proceed to sea, as soon as the pilot was ready to take him out.

"A report was current in Charleston, that an officer was sent from the Fort to wait on his Excellency the Governor of S. C. to ask his advice how to act. His Excellency, however, thought it most advisable to *be invisible*, and *declined* the interview."

REMARKS.

By Gen. BENHADAD BANGEM, Esq.

What will our old women at helm, viz. goody J—ff—n, granny M–d–n, and harridan "*Foolborn*" do, in this dilemma? Can they call spirits from the vasty deep? Yes. Will they come when they call them? No. But they must let drive at the *Driver*, or she will never be *driven*.

Well, I have it. Let these said

three old women, viz. goody J—ff—n, granny M–d–n, and harridan "*Foolborn*," form themselves into a *club of witches*, very like those in Macbeth, and *conjure* away these foreigners, who besiege us ever and anon, by blockading our harbours. Let them, in the course of their incantations, out-rant the witch *Canidia*, who was blackguarded by one citizen Horace. Thus:

" Bubble, bubble,
" Toil and trouble."

Cur dira barbaræ minus
Venena Mediæ valent?

What, the deuce, wont Proclamations
Drive British vessels from their stations?

Ah, ah, solutus ambulat venificæ
Scientioris carmine.

The logic of the cannon ball,
Is solid logic, after all.

Non usitatis Vare potionibus
(O multa fleturum caput!)
Ad me recurres: nec vocata mens tua
Marsis redibit vocis.

We tell you, ye rogues, there is such fascination
Contrived in our wonderful grand *Proclamation*,
That we'll catch you, in spite of your powder, bombs, cannon,
And our *gun-boat's* yard-arm we will hang every man on;
Yes, faith, we will *hang* you, tho' *drown'd* in your tears,
And, to ransom your *neck*, you should proffer your *ears*.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The Trustees of the College of New-Jersey feel the painful task imposed upon them of stating to the public the material facts connected with a late combination of the students under their care to resist the regular authority of the institution. This statement, founded on the most impartial investigation of facts, and drawn from sources the most authentic, will, they trust, deserve the entire confidence of the public.

The remote causes which have led to this event, are to be found in the pernicious principles and loose manners of some vicious youths who have obtained admission into the institution; and still more, perhaps, in the almost unlimited allowance of money, or of credit, given to many others, and which, in a society of young men whose passions are not yet corrected by experience and reflection, are so apt to corrupt minds originally the most innocent. And although the dangerous and unlawful practice of introducing spirituous liquors into the College, and of frequenting taverns and other places of entertainment, at late hours of the night was known or believed to be common among a portion of the students, yet direct and positive evidence of these facts could be obtained only against a few, who were immediately dismissed from the society.—For the more bold and artful offenders, who by their very boldness, commonly render themselves popular among their associates, had too successfully established among them this false but plausible principle, that, to give testimony against a fellow student, however gross his vices or faults might be, was in the highest degree dishonourable.—Any evidence, therefore, against this class of students, on which an act of discipline could be founded, must depend entirely on the vigilance and personal observation of the Faculty themselves. And though they were much the smallest class, yet were they able, under the protection of this principle, frequently to give great disturbance to the order of the College, at different periods during the late session; and towards the close of it, their insolence assumed a bolder tone. The door and windows of the room of one of the tutors, who had been the cause of the detection and punishment of some of them, were broken. Attempts had been made at midnight to destroy certain convenient enclosures, belonging, and contiguous to the College, and one small building was actually consumed by fire.

They were informed that, although

the Faculty had no authority to punish, except on clear and positive proof, yet that the Trustees, whose property the Collegege is, and who were to assemble in a few days, had power to send away all those students whose presence they esteemed dangerous to the institution; and the misconduct of some of them had now rendered the interposition of that power a measure of indispensable necessity. Those who were most conscious of being exposed to the exercise of that power, which is the last resort of the discipline of the College, from that moment, as has appeared since by the confession of several of the students, planned a combination to resist the authority of the house, and thus to screen themselves, or to diminish their own digrace by involving others in their fate.—This combination was hastened, and brought into immediate operation by an act of the Faculty suspending three of the students for insolence to certain officers of the College in the discharge of their duty, or for other practices contrary to the laws, and clearly ascertained. One of those young men, especially, was popular among his associates. Many of the more orderly students, and some who even deserved praise for their regularity and diligence, were induced to enter into this combination from the notion that it was honourable to come forward in the defence of a fellow student, and, as some of them have since declared, from a belief that a numerous and firm association would induce the Faculty to recall their act, and yield to the wishes of the associators without producing any further disturbance. They had, probably, no apprehension of the violent effects of the excited passions of such a number of young men who had once thrown themselves loose from the restraints of law. Many have said that they believed no more was designed than a respectful petition to the Faculty, requesting them to review their proceedings in the case of the last mentioned young gentlemen, and under this impression signed without reading the remonstrance which was presented. But the leaders in this combination had the address to express their remonstrance, which was drawn up under the name of a petition, in such language as could not be received by the government of the College. It contains an imperious *demand*, which is not even decently veiled by a few modest expressions accompanying it, to *re-instate* all the suspended persons in their former *honourable stations* in the College, under a *menace*, of no equivocal meaning, if their application should be rejected. It contains, further, a most indelicate requisition to certain members of the Faculty to retract expressions, which, probably, for the particular purposes of the combination, had been reported among the students, to have been uttered by them. And, finally, in the pretended petition, they, in effect, erect themselves into a tribunal to rejudge the decisions of the governors of the institution. It was couched in the following terms. Common sense is sufficient to interpret their meaning:—

To the members of the Faculty of the College of New Jersey.

"Gentlemen,

"The students of the institution, fully satisfied that the procedure of its officers has been inconsistent with the principles of justice, or that they have proceeded precipitately in their decision of the cases of Mess'rs Hyde, Metteau, and Cumming, do respectfully request the reinstatement of these gentlemen in their former honourable stations. They humbly conceive that the members of the Faculty have not made those nice inquiries into their several cases, and have depended solely on the representations of a few who are probably prejudiced against the individuals, or who have formed erroneous conceptions of their general mode of conduct. They therefore *request* an immediate answer to this petition, since their future proceedings will greatly depend upon the propriety or impropriety of their de-

cision. They, in addition to this, moreover *request* the members of the Faculty to retract or contradict certain expressions which have been thrown out by them, tending materially, in their own estimation and that of the community, to the destruction of their reputations, individually; such expressions being, in their opinion, destitute of the stamp of truth."

This paper was presented to one of the professors, in the name of the students, by a committee of nine. The Faculty immediately consulted with the only member of the Corporation who resided in the vicinity of the College, on the measures proper to be pursued, and, in concurrence with him, determined on such as were at once decided and prompt, and, in their opinion, both necessary and temperate. The students being previously assembled in the public Hall, it was represented to them that the laws, those laws which, at their admission into the College, and at the commencement of each session, they had solemnly *pledged their truth and honour* to obey, had foreseen and provided against such combinations as the present, in which a great proportion of them were engaged. The law which relates particularly to this case, is in the following words:—"If any clubs or combinations of students shall, at any time, take place, either for resisting the authority of the College, or interfering in its government, or for concealing or executing any evil or disorderly design, every student concerned in such combination shall be considered as guilty of the offence which was intended; and the Faculty are empowered and directed to break up all such combinations as soon as discovered, and to inflict a severer punishment on each individual, than if the offence intended had been committed in his individual capacity, whatever be the number concerned, or whatever be the consequence to the College." On the ground of this law, the students were informed that nothing could be conceded to combination. On the contrary, if those that were concerned in the transaction did not return to their duty, and renounce the *principle* of uniting together to control the government of the College according to their humours, they would render themselves liable to be immediately *suspended*. Every argument was used to induce them to a proper conduct, and time was offered them to reflect on the part they had to act. But their leaders had their minds already prepared. One of them rose, and said that they had all concurred in the same resolution, and would not retract any thing they had done. He left the Hall, and the rest followed him with great tumult and disorder. The Faculty then pronounced the sentence of suspension on all who had departed in this irregular and tumultuous manner. The more thoughtless and intemperate among them were proceeding to acts of considerable violence, and still greater were threatened; but, by the precautions which were employed, no considerable injury was done to the College edifice.

That this combination did not *originate* entirely from sympathy with the young gentlemen on whose account ostensibly it was chiefly formed, but had a deeper root, and probably the same which has already been pointed out, appears from the following considerations: In the first place, the combination was much too extensive and violent for the occasion; for although three persons are named in their remonstrance as *unjustly* suspended, yet one of these is understood as the object of their principal concern. But, in the next place, if this were not so, and all the three stood equally high in the estimation of their fellow students, it was well known that the *Board of Trustees* was called to meet in a few days, and they were informed that to them lies an appeal from every sentence of the Faculty by every student who thinks himself aggrieved. To this tribunal, therefore, they would have had recourse, if their pretensions had been sincere; if, indeed, the combination and revolt had not been pre-

viously resolved on by a great part of them, for other causes than those mentioned in the remonstrance. Lastly, the young gentleman himself, whose fate is said to have given the chief occasion to the combination, in a letter addressed to the Trustees, renounces the *principle* of combining among the students for attaining any object from the government, and condemns the whole proceeding in his own case.

The Trustees of the College convened on the 8th of April. Shortly after their meeting, a paper was presented to them signed by six persons as a committee on behalf of the combination, and desiring to be heard before the board in that character. The Trustees directed the paper to be returned to them with an intimation that they could receive no *committee* who appeared in the name of the students combined against the laws and government of the institution; but, if any student had any grievance to complain of in his own case, he should be heard. Some persons in consequence of this intimation appeared before the board, renounced the principle on which they had associated together to resist the lawful authority under which they were placed; and pledged themselves to future submission and obedience. Others, more resolute in error, openly avowed, in the presence of the board, the principle of combination and resistance, whenever they thought themselves, or a fellow student, aggrieved by any proceeding of the Faculty. They spoke much of *rights*, comparing the College to a state of civil society, in which the people, if they are dissatisfied with the government, have a right to overturn it — This analogy would have been more perfect, if *they* had founded the College, and appointed its officers; but since the College is the property of the Trustees, and students reside in it only by permission, for their own improvement, and during good behaviour, this analogy is most absurd. Every student who is not contented with the administration of the laws, or the modes of instruction in the institution, has a right to withdraw from it; but while he remains in it, and subject to its laws, his *right* is obedience, both by the nature of the thing, and his own solemn promises. He has surely no right to come to it only to violate its laws, and subvert its government.

The Trustees, after the most patient and diligent inquiry into all the circumstances of this insurrection, and taking into their most serious consideration the true and permanent interests of the institution, resolved, by an unanimous vote, finally to expel *eleven* of those who, in their opinion, were the most prominent leaders in the disorder, and to dismiss without a public expulsion *six* whose improper conduct, in other respects, had rendered them unsafe members of such a literary and moral society. In regard to the residue, many of whom, through misrepresentation, misconception of the object of the combination, or menace, had been induced to join in it, the board, after confirming the sentence of the Faculty, thought proper still to leave the door open to their return to the College, upon their public and explicit renunciation of a principle which has led to such serious evils, and the manifestation of a proper penitence for their past fault.

Finally, letters were directed, on behalf of the board, to be addressed to the parents or guardians of the persons so expelled, dismissed, or suspended, expressive of their regret at being compelled to adopt this severe but necessary measure, and requesting such parents or guardians to co-operate in giving efficacy to the discipline of the College. A circular letter has also been addressed to the different Colleges and Universities in the United States, to which is annexed a correct list of the persons so expelled, dismissed, or suspended, that they may be apprised of the circumstances under which these young men have left this College, if any of them should apply for admission into any other institution.

And because dissipation has been found to be encouraged, and the spirit of insubordination emboldened, by an excessive allowance of money, or of credit, to many of the students, measures have been adopted, which will be laid before the public in a separate address, to restrain, as far as may be in the power of the board, both these evils.

From the foregoing statement of facts, the public will easily perceive, that the single alternative left to the Trustees is either to govern their own institution by their own officers, or resign it to the government of inconsiderate boys, and passionate young men, whenever a popular offender is pleased to call an assembly of students. In a government continually liable to combinations and revolts, there is an end of all just subordination.

If those who are sent to *obey* undertake to *dictate*—if they are to be subject to no control, but such as *they* think reasonable, all who have any acquaintance with human nature must know that a foundation is laid for the practice of every vice—for indolence, ignorance, and eventual ruin. Better far that no College should exist, than to exist on such terms. The numbers of the students will be diminished, for the present, by cutting off so many dangerous members from the institution; but the public will have a pledge in this act, of the vigor with which the Trustees intend to preserve their discipline. It will even invite parents to confide their children with more security to the guardianship of those who, with such firmness and such faithfulness, are determined to superintend their morals as well as their improvements in science. Is it not then the sacred duty of the parents of all those youth who may be sent to this place for instruction, to co-operate with the guardians of the institution; and so far as lies in *their* power, to humble that indocile and usurping spirit which tramples on the wholesome restraints of all legitimate authority, and which has led to the late unhappy disorders? Should they not impress on the minds of their offspring the importance of discipline as the indispensable means of their own improvement in science and morals; and insist on a prompt and unreserved submission to the laws of the College, as the absolute condition of their parents' future approbation and favour? Returning to the place of their education with such a temper and such views, those young gentlemen who have been misled by the more artful and unprincipled among their companions, and whose standing in College has hitherto been good, will be received with pleasure, and their indiscretion be forgiven. They will again experience that paternal discipline---that patient instruction---those zealous efforts which have always been so actively employed, to fix them in habits of diligence, of virtue and order, the sole aim and tendency of which are, to prepare them for usefulness and distinction in this life, and for a higher state of happiness in a better world.

Signed in behalf of the Board of Trustees,
JOS. BLOOMFIELD,
Governor of New-Jersey, and President ex-officio of the Corporation.

FOREIGN.

Petersburg, Feb. 1.

The following addresses have been issued, translated, published, and circulated among the French soldiers. They mark the genius and elevated mind of General BENNIGSEN, our Commander in Chief:—

ADDRESS,

To the People of Germany, by the Commander in Chief of the Imperial Russian Army.

BY a long series of the most unfortunate events, your country has become a prey to the most cruel and insolent of foes. The manifold sufferings to which you have been subjected are known to the Emperor, my most gracious Sovereign; and his Majesty is so much the more disposed to take the warmest interest therein, as he himself has sprung from German blood; and, mindful of the intimate ties which exist between his Imperial House and many of the German princes, he has never ceased to entertain, with regard to the German nation, all that esteem to which a people so numerous, enlightened and virtuous, are justly entitled. With this sentiment of the warmest interest in the fate of *Germany*, are naturally and in-

separably conjoined his Majesty's wishes to deliver this empire from its oppressors, and restore it to its just freedom and independence. His Majesty will think no exertion too laborious to attain this great object.

Inhabitants of Germany! The whole Russian army fights for your interests! Under circumstances so favourable shall you alone remain inactive? Shall you alone be so blinded, as in the present state of things, to do nothing for yourselves?

The enemy is at a great distance from his frontiers, in territories, and at a season of the year, which not only do not afford him sufficient means of supply, but also impede all his operations—Will you voluntarily contribute to his relief? Will you act against your own interests! Forget not that you have all possible aid to expect from the brave army entrusted to my command. I trust that I shall victoriously drive back the common enemy of Europe, and convince him that there still remains a people, who, faithful to their country and their monarch, have both the inclination and the power to resist the imposition of his iron yoke. But however probable this success may be, his Majesty will still regard it as incomplete, so long as the foe shall not be driven back beyond his natural boundaries; and as this is the only means of restoring the independence of your country, and obtaining a general peace upon secure foundations, his Imperial Majesty relies with the fullest confidence, that at this finally decisive crisis the inhabitants of Germany will not only lend no kind of support to the common foe, but, on the contrary, that they will by a general resistance, render his further stay in Germany impracticable, and throw every possible difficulty in the way of his retreat towards his own frontiers. By this intimate union of the whole Russian force with all the means of the German Empire, the common object may be attained, and peace, so anxiously desired, be once more restored to suffering Europe.

Take courage, then, brave and virtuous Germans! Reflect on the immortal renown of your ancestors, who in former ages, maintained their independence with the most signal bravery. Unite yourselves under the colours of such of your Princes in whom the unfortunate events of your times have not yet extinguished a sense of honor and of their own dignity. To this grand and noble purpose of delivering your country from a foreign yoke, sacrifice every private quarrel, every consideration of internal discord, and then shall you compose a formidable whole, capable not only of disputing every inch of ground with the common enemy, but also of ultimately vanquishing and repelling him for ever within his natural frontier.

In your efforts to gain so glorious an object, you may rely with the fullest confidence on the powerful and continued assistance of the Emperor, my most gracious Sovereign. The universally acknowledged principles of his imperial Majesty afford you a guarantee, that not only will his Majesty not abandon you in the present struggle, but that on the happy termination thereof, he will particularly direct his attention to the restoration of the venerable constitution of your country; which for a succession of centuries rendered your forefathers the happiest people on the face of the earth, and which could only be detroyed by the domineering ambition of an enemy, who makes no scruple of treading under foot the most sacred treaties.

Given at the Imperial Russian Head-Quarters,

Baron VON BENNINGSEN,
General of Cavalry, Military Governor of Lithuania, &c. &c.

—

ADDRESS

To the French army, by General Benningsen.

"Soldiers of France! Formerly, when foreign armies meditated the conquest of your country, and came even into the bosom of your land to atack you, you repelled them with a valor and perseverance which the whole world admired. The report of your brilliant exploits reached even to us. Your courage, your loyalty, was known to us; and the soldiers of France became the objects of our esteem. But it is no longer your country which demands your efforts. A war, foreign to your interest, tears you from your families, your friends, your home. A tyrant whose insatiable ambition knows no bounds, drags you into distant climates, and sheds the blood of Frenchmen, that he may bestow crowns upon his relations. He forces you to combat with people who are ready to offer you pledges of their ancient affection, but who will shed the last drop of their blood in the sacred cause of their country. "BENNINGSEN."

—

LONDON, *March* 26.

The mail due on Sunday arrived yesterday evening, and brought intelligence of great importance. Reinforced, and supplied with every necessary, the Russians are again assuming the offensive, and advancing against the *Invincible* Bonaparte—who no longer finds his season of repose on the Vistula, is falling back to Berlin. It is said even, in private letters, that the Russians have pushed their advanced posts to Warsaw, and that the French have sustained another defeat near Thorn.

Want and disaffection are also operat-

ing in support of the Russians; and a whole division of grenadiers, said to be Oudinot's, is stated to have gone over to the Russians. They had been peremptorily ordered by Bonaparte, to make an attack when they had not had any sustenance for 36 hours.

The action of Braunsberg, on the 26th, was followed by others most obstinately contested—the town was often taken and retaken—it was at last burnt. It covered the left wing of the French, and prevented it from being turned. These actions are said to have taken place on the 27th, 28th, and 29th. The Cossacks did eminent service. On one of these days they cut to pieces a whole division of French cavalry, of 4000 men.

Magdeburgh is to be immediately supplied with provisions and necessaries for a long siege. Does this look like Bonaparte's being at Petersburgh by May-day?

In the rear of the French positions, insurrections are gaining strength and confidence daily. The communication between Stettin and Thorn, is almost entirely cut off.

When tyrants meet with a reverse of fortune, suspicion always haunts them.—The invincible Napoleon imputing his want of success to his officers, is said to have accused several of treason. His former favourite Duroc is reported to have incurred his displeasure, and to have been sent back to France under an escort of gens d'armes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sketches Characteristic of Lord Bacon.

Lord Bacon's Essays, which, as he says, will be more read than his other works, coming home to men's business and bosoms, have been the text-book of myriads of essay writers, and comprehend such a condensation of wisdom and learning, that they have very fairly been wire-drawn by his successors. Dr. Rowley, his Chaplain, gives the following account of his method of study, and some of his domestic habits.

He was, says he, no plodder upon works, for though he read much, and that with great judgment and rejection of impertinences incident to many authors, yet he would use some relaxation of mind with his studies, gently walking, coaching, slow riding, playing at bowls, and other such like exercises. Yet he would lose no time; for, upon his first return, he would immediately fall to readiug or thinking again; and so suffered no moment to be lost, and pass by him unprofitably. You might call his table a refection of the ear, as well as of the stomach, like the *Noctes Atticæ*, or entertainments of the Deiphnosophists, wherein a man might be refreshed in his mind and understanding, no less than in his body. I have known some men of mean parts, that have professed to make use of their note books when they have risen from his table. He never took a pride (as is the humour of some,) in putting any of his guests, or those that discoursed with him to the blush, but was ever ready to countenance their abilities, whatever they were. Neither was he one that would appropriate the discourse to himself alone, but left a liberty to the rest to speak in their turns, and he took a pleasure to hear a man speak in his own faculty, and would draw him on, and allure him to discourse upon different subjects: and, for himself, he despised no man's observations, but would light his torch at any man's candle.

I have heard him entertertain a country lord in the proper terms, relating to hawks and dogs; and, at another time, outcant a London chirurgeon. Thus he did not only learn himself, but gratify such as taught him, who looked upon their callings as honourable through his notice.

SQUIBS.

Insolence.—A very vile, villainous foreign journalist had the impudence to say, "if Americans choose to be governed by an *ass*, a *tiger*, or an *ape*, (meaning —— somebody) far be it from us to question their *right*." I wish Wilkinson could get at him.

Epigram.

If I had a dog bark'd like "Diggory Doggrel,"
I'd hire me a blackamoor blockhead to flog *her* well;
Or a goose that could cackle like *that other creature*,
I'm sure I should think 'twould be *poison to eat her*.

Another.—On "George Gander."

If ever you give us a lucky or droll hit,
Though you call it your *own*, I can tell where you *stole it*.

Another.—On Ditto.

You shall be, if you *filch* any more from the "*Baviad**,"
Of a "Dunciad" the *dunce*, and the *knave* of a "*knaviad*."

* *All the wit contained in a late specimen of doleful doggrel, was purloined from a certain* rare *poem, written by one* Gifford.

☞ Our Subscribers, those in the country especially, are respectfully, but earnestly solicited, to remit to the publisher the payments due on this paper. Five dollar bills may be very conveniently forwarded by mail, and could never be more acceptable than at the present period.

TO DR. CAUSTIC.

The following was written some years since, in consequence of a fracas between a couple of members of Congress, which would probably have terminated according to the *genteel mode* of settling personal contests, had not one of the parties proved a defaulter, a very Drances, lingua melior, sed frigida bello dextera. It is at your command, either to light your pipe, or to enlighten the public.

I am,

Gen. BENHADAD BANGEM, *Esq.*

To the Right Honourable Gen. Gunn, Senator in Congress, from the State of Georgia, &c. &c. &c. the following Sublime Ode, is most humbly inscribed, by his honour's most devoted, &c. &c. &c.

Immortal Gunn! I hail thy prowess,
No greater hero, was, or now is,
No dog run mad, no Indian drunk,
Could ever rival thee in *spunk!*
It is a truth, deny'd by no man,
Thou hast the courage of a Roman;
Thy noddle claims a civic crown,
Indicative of high renown;
Not oak, nor laurel, but, good lack,
A twisted wreath of hakmatak!

Thy temper's mild as water gruel,
But honour bade thee fight a duel.
Big the fate of Gunn and Baldwin,
But soon the latter's horns were haul'd in,
With this excuse for what he'd done,
A pistol's nothing to a Gunn!

Great General Gunn, myself I flatter,
That this will never end the matter;
Suppose in corner, sly you grab him,
Your honour, Sir, will bid you stab him.
Honour, in Gothic bosom resident,
Depends you know, somewhat on precedent;
And you've authority quite ample,
Dread Sir, you have your own example
For something, bearing some relation,
To what is term'd assassination!
For stabbing one man with impunity*
Will surely give you this immunity;
When you're offended by a noddy,
To slyly thrust him through the body!
Great Gunn! I think it quite a scandal,
Since thou art val'rous as a Vandal,
No bard to thee attunes his lays,
Not even a Jewsharp trills thy praise.
Since other bards are in the dumps,
'Tis time for me to stir my stumps:
'Tis time for me to tune my lyre,
And loudly thump the lyric wire,—
Sing, how the General, most redoubted,
In honour's field was never routed;
How even Attila, the Hunn,
Was but a fool to General Gunn!
'Till Fame, that noisy, lying strumpet,
Present the bard her old brass trumpet.
Then Gunn's report shall echo louder,
Than forty pounder, full of powder!

* *This "Mirror of Knighthood," with a sword cane, actually stabbed a man in a trifling affray.*

AN ODE,

By GEN. BENHADAD BANGEM, Esq.

Miss, they do tell me,
Though I can't say how true 'tis,
That you are, do ye see,
Quite the pride of all beauties;
That a man might as well
(There is such a vile fuss wi' ye)
Make love, pell-mell,
To an Empress of Russia.

That you're empty and proud
Is a fact, which I do know,
I'd as soon woo a cloud
In the semblance of Juno.
I am sorely afraid,
If I'm kept at a distance,
You will die an old maid,
And never be kist once.

Published for THOMAS GREEN FESSENDEN, at E. SARGEANT'S Bookstore, No. 39, Wall-street, opposite the U. S. Bank.
PRINTED BY HOPKINS AND SEYMOUR, AT WASHINGTON'S HEAD.